FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Valuable REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March next, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, WOODSTOCK, my Summer Residence near Haymount, it being a new and commodious two story building of the best materials and workmanship; good Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-House, Dairy, &c., all new and handsomely enclosed, and within one hundred and fifty yards of one of the purest and best Springs of water in the vicinity of Fayetteville, situate about a mile and a quarter from the Town House, and as healthy as any situation in this low country, containing between 6 and 7 acres. *Also*, my Tobacco WAREHOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, with the improvements thereon. The buildings on this Lot are in good order, having been recently repaired at considerable expense; the Lot contains one half acre. This property has paid me five hundred dollars since the 28th of February, 1832, as will appear from an examination of the shipping list.—Will be sold at the same time and place, the following personal property, to wit: my BAROUCHE and HARNESS, SULKEY and HARNESS, two horse WAGON, and CARRY-ALL. *Also*, all my Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting in part of an elegant eight day metalic CLOCK, in a mahogany case; a set of mahogany Dining TABLES, and many other articles that cannot be here enumerated, but which will render the sale interesting. The terms of the sale will be announced when the property is offered

W. L. MILLER,
WILLKINGS & CO. Auc'rs

February 24. 25ts.

New Establishment

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, intend carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches. Having taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr J Munn, Person street, directly opposite to Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary Store, they hope, by their knowledge of business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. H. GREENE,
SIDNEY HILLS

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1835. 25-5w

Lime and Plaster of Paris

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
Moore County, N. C.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that the School formerly taught in her own yard, will be resumed on the first day of April, and as she intends to relax neither zeal nor attention, she would still solicit a share of patronage.

All the branches of an English Education, usually taught in similar institutions, are here systematically pursued. There will be one Assistant Teacher, and a Piano for the use of the School. There will be two terms in the year consisting of five months each: and at the close of each term there will be a Public examination. The prices of Tuition will vary according to the advanced state of the Pupil. The lowest $7, and the highest not exceeding $9,—Music not included. Board can be had in the most respectable families, in the vicinity, upon reasonable terms. The Subscriber will accommodate in her own house, from eight to ten young Ladies, at $6 per month, including Bed, Washing, Fuel, and Candles. Scholars may enter the School at any period in the term, and will be charged from such time according to the above rates. There will be no deduction made for loss of time either in Board or Tuition from the time of entering, unless in case of sickness. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid, not only to intellectual improvement, but also to morals and to things which are exterior, such as may be deemed necessary.

FRANCINA M. McCALLUM.

February 20, 1835. 25-2w.

NOTICE.

AT FEBRUARY Term of Sampson County Court, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cox, deceased—Hereby gives notice, to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MOSES COX, *Executor.*

February 19th, 1835. 25 3w.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of one dollar per share of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be payable on 2d March next, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treas'r.*

February 24, 1835. 25 2w.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. **234**, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip.

They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.

New York. February 2, 1835. 25 9.

SMITH & JOHNSON,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr J McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fashionable style and durable workmanship.

February 24, 1835. 25tf.

DONALDSON ACADEMY
AND
MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE regular semi annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, will be holden in the Academy buildings on Tuesday the 3d March.

February 23, 1834.

For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS*, and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office

February 24 25tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the stand in the South West corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr. Angus McKenzie, where he intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In its several branches, and having withdrawn from the rules agreed upon by the Master Tailors and published in November last, he will in future work at his former prices; and customers may find their own Trimmings if they wish to do so. Those who may favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in a fashionable and workmanlike manner. And as he is from necessity obliged to do a Cash business, he hopes that those who may favor him with their custom will not take it amiss to pay on delivery of their work

☞ A few Ready Made Clothes on hand, which will be sold very low for cash.

CANNON CAISON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 16, 1835. 24-3w.

LIME.

100 CASKS LIME just received, for sale by

J. G & J. H COOK.

February 17, 1835. 24 4w

Hardware, Glass and China.
T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which is there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others If not sold before the first day of March Court, I will offer all for Rent, at the Court House in Fayetteville, with two sets Smith's Tools, Ploughs, Harrow, Carpenter's Tools, and a variety of other articles.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

Randolphs & Underhill,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have REMOVED from their old stand, No. 143, Pearl street, to No. 51, Cedar, near William street, where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,

For sale on liberal terms—and solicit from Southern Merchants visiting the City, an examination of their stock.

New York. Feb., 1835. 24-6t.

Lost or Mislaid,

SOME time since, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Papers, among which was a Note for One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, made payable to the Subscriber, and signed by Norman McKinnon; witnessed by James H. Monk. I caution all persons against trading for said Note.

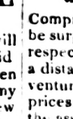
A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.

ANDERSON CLEMENTS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10—23 tf

AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)
PHILADELPHIA.



THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central*, and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay.*

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.

Philadelphia, Feb 6. 24 9w

To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications Apply at this Office.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tyney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jamieson's Sketches; Mrs. Jamieson's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Rasselt's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism; Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834 E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT,

THE choice of two very convenient dwelling HOUSES, with all necessary out buildings, and a garden spot attached to each

Apply to E B. DRAKE.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

Notice.

THE Schools auxiliary to the Cumberland County Sunday School Union, are hereby notified that the Union will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, on the third Tuesday in March next. Each School is earnestly requested to send a Delegate and a Report. It is desirable that each Report should contain answers to the following Questions, and such other remarks as may be interesting:

What is the name of your School?
How many teachers have you?
How many Scholars?
How many of the Teachers are professors of religion?
How many have made a profession during the past year?
How many of the Scholars are professors of religion?
How many have made a profession during the past year?
Is there a Library attached to your School; if so, of how many volumes does it consist?
Is the 2d Monday in each month observed as a concert for prayer?
Is your School discontinued during the Winter months?

H LEETE, *Sec'y.*

February 16, 1835. 24 3w.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do,
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullett,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, February 10, 1835. 23-4t.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms at sale.

GALES'S
ALMANACK,
For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses. For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

On the subject of Mr. Calhoun's Report upon Executive Patronage, and the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, the Raleigh Register has the following forcible remarks.

These are the main features of the Report, which, it may be plainly seen, is to form a new era in our political discussions. That the power and patronage of the General Government as now exercised, are enormous, and that its tendency, if not regulated and checked, is to debase and corrupt the community; that the vast increase in the expenditures of the Government is inconsistent with the idea of an economical administration of its affairs; that the tax upon the people to raise the exorbitant Revenue now collected, is oppressive; that the Revenue being derived from the pockets of the people, the surplus should be returned after satisfying the wants of Government, are self evident truths, which should, it would seem, receive the sanction of every American citizen. Unfortunately, however, for the country, on too many great questions which should be considered without reference to party, decisions are made wholly on political grounds. And such we fear, from the indications already afforded, is to be the fate of Mr. Calhoun's proposition. Mr. C. stated on the floor of the Senate, that in drawing up the report, he carefully avoided any reference to party interests or feelings; that he sought only for facts, and if those he had set forth, bore hardly on any party or individuals, it was not his fault. He inquired into *remedies* and not *causes.*—He set forth *facts*, which, whatever was their origin, were undeniable, and he called upon those who wished to preserve our institutions, to aid him in applying the remedy.

We call likewise on the plain, common sense people of the country, who are impoverishing themselves, to swell the resources of the Government, to look at this matter as it really is, without reference to politics. We call upon the honest farmers of North Carolina, and her working men—whose money, God knows, comes hard enough to them—to think over this matter, and then ask themselves, if there can be any reason why *they* should be taxed to *their very eye-brows*, to accumulate a fund with which Presidential votes may be purchased? We ask them to ponder over the developements of this Report, and carry out its premises to their legitimate conclusions. They have been lulled into a state of torpor, but facts, such as this Report discloses, cannot fail to rouse them from their lethargy, however loth they may be to believe that those in whom they reposed confidence, have been instrumental in increasing the evils complained of.

In eight years, from 1825 to 1833, the expenses of the Government have increased from *twelve* to *twenty five* millions.—During the same time, the Revenue has increased from *twenty eight* to *thirty-six* millions, and the Office-holders from *fifty five* to *one hundred* thousand persons! In 1826, a Committee composed of Messrs. Benton, Macon, Van Buren, White, Holmes, R. M. Johnson, Dickerson and Hayne—most of whom, at that time, were considered leading members in the Democratic church—made a report on this same subject. The dangers which result from Executive patronage were, by them, pourtrayed in vivid colors, and although the expenses of the Government were then *less than half* what they are now, they were thought to be so monstrous, that we hazard nothing in saying, that the cry of prodigality against Mr. Adams, did more to overthrow his Administration, than all other causes combined.—But in 8 years, these expenditures have been more than doubled! Must it not be obvious to every thinking man, that under a continued progressive increase of patronage like this, advancing *pari passu* with the increase of our population, liberty itself must eventually be sapped to its very foundations.

Have any of the honest yeomanry of North Carolina estimated what proportion they have to pay towards the support of this splendid Government? The Revenue of 1833 was 36 millions. If we suppose the population of the United States to be 14 millions, then this Revenue was *a tax of more than two dollars and fifty cents on every man, woman and child in the Union!* This may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true.

Let us take another view of the subject. In 1833, the whole amount of the Currency of the country is supposed to have been $100,000,000. So, the Revenue raised by the General Government in that year, was equal to *one third of the entire circulating medium of the country.* Divided among the Electoral Districts of the Union, the Revenue of 1833 would be equivalent to a direct tax on each of $120,000. If it were possible to suppose, that the Tariff operated equally and not oppressively, in its character, the Revenue derived from North Carolina *alone*, in that year, was $1,800,000! Again:—In 1833, the *entire* State Revenue of North Carolina, arising from every source, was about 70,000. Each Congressional District therefore, in the State, contributed *twice as much to the General Government as the whole State Revenue amounted to.*

We have said above, that 36 millions of Revenue divided among 14 millions of population, operates as a tax on each inhabitant to the amount of $2 50. Let us carry out this calculation. If each inhabitant pays $2 50, the head of a family, with a wife and eight children, contributes $25. To him at least, it is but too frequently a return to the *tythe* system—not of the annual product, but of the capital—not of the fleece, but of the flock. Now we ask, and we ask emphatically, how often it happens in the course of a year, that a poor man in North Carolina has $25 lying by him?

Such facts as these show, and nothing else can show, how much of the income of each individual is abstracted by the General Government. The question then naturally forces itself upon the mind, what necessity exists for such onerous exactions? It cannot be pretended that thirty-six millions of Revenue are required to meet the necessary demands of the Government;—no man, in his senses, will believe it. Why, then, should it not be diminished? Why should not the overplus, beyond the requirements for our National support, be returned to the people who contributed it, to produce among them, as it certainly would, the most happy effects upon the condition of the country, and upon the intelligence, learning and morality of its citizens' Why, we repeat, should this not be done? Who will dare to stand up and oppose the fundamental maxim of all free States, that no more patronage should be tolerated, than is necessary to maintain the proper efficacy of Government? The truth is not to be disguised, that a certain party wish to wield the patronage that is overshadowing the land, to the advancement of their own ambitious views, and hence, the opposition to confining the action of Government within its legitimate bounds.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

In a letter to the Editor of a paper published in his Congressional District, Col. Crockett gives us the following information and reflections:

"I called last evening to see Judge White. Mr. Luke Lea, Mr. Bunch, and Mr. Standifer all board at the same house with the Judge. My business was to see a letter that Mr. Lea had received from the Judge, in answer to the one that the delegation from Tennessee had addressed to him, that is, all except two—Mr. Polk and Mr. Cave Johnson; and his honor, Mr. Grundy, refused to sign it. The balance of us, every one, signed it; and when I wrote you before, I did believe that not a member from the State would refuse; but as to that I was mistaken, for I find two Representatives and one Senator on the other side. But I cannot believe that their districts are with them, though this is none of my business—so I expect the best way is for every one to take care of his own.

"The Judge says, in his reply to us, as much as we could expect from him. He says that the Presidency is a place that in no part of his life he ever wanted; nor did he ever believe himself qualified for the office; but that his services have been long before the people, and that he was in the hands of his friends; they could, if they choose, run his name, and if he was successful, it was an office that he could not decline; but if his friends choose to withdraw him, they would have his hearty approbation This was as much as we could expect him to say. I do believe him the only man in the nation able to contend against little VAN.

"The office-holders have got their champion, Mr Benton, to come out in a long letter, which I will send you, and I sent you the paper on yesterday that contained my answer to it. The Van Buren party are sending off wagon loads of them, printed in pamphlet form. I do hope the people will not be duped by it. My letter was intended for a burlesque on it, and I hope it may have the desired effect. I am satisfied that his letter was intended to alarm Judge White and his friends, and drive them from the field; but I hope to see them stand firm—they cannot be beaten by the caucus system

DAVID CROCKETT."

Reduction of Executive Patronage.—The Globe calls the bill—which Mr. Calhoun recommends as the best alternative under the existing state of things—for providing, by an amendment to the Constitution, for the distribution among the States, until 1843, of the surplus revenue among the States, a "bribery bill."

This same suggestion, without the same cogent reasons in its favor, has been made more than once by the President, by the Governor of N. York, and by the Legislature of New York, and that of Pennsylvania,—all being of the true faith—and when made by them, it was deemed patriotic and virtuous.

Hear the President, in his Message of December, 1830. After adverting to the fact that a surplus revenue might be anticipated, he said as we find him quoted by the Telegraph:

"Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the Treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement."

He then proceeds to say: "Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections, which merit deliberate consideration," and adds, "whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, shall at any time hereafter, decide to be for THE GENERAL GOOD, will in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of THE WHOLE COUNTRY."

Temperance Statistics.—At a Temperance meeting recently held in Richmond, Va. a Mr. Briggs, by way of illustrating the pernicious effects of Ardent Spirits upon the human family, related the following facts:

"Of 781 maniacs in different Insane Hospitals, 393, according to the testimony of their friends, were rendered maniacs from this cause.

Of 1969 paupers in different Alm-houses in our country, 1790 were made paupers by intemperance.

Of 647 convicts in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. 467 were intemperate; and 346 were under the influence of ardent spirits at the time the crimes for which they were imprisoned, were committed.

Of 690 children, imprisoned for crime in the city of New York, more than 400 were from intemperate families.

Of upwards of 200 murders committed in the United States in a year, the most of them were by men who made a free use of ardent spirits."

Education.—The Governor of Pennsylvania frankly acknowledges the disgraceful truth, that in that great state, the *keystone*, as it has been termed, of the union, there are 400,000 persons totally destitute of the benefits of education.—The system of primary or common schools was commenced in New England as early as 1647, and in the latter part of the last century it was adopted by New York and Virginia. Since that the system has been introduced into South Carolina, Ohio, New Jersey, and Delaware. How discreditable, therefore, to the great state of Pennsylvania that she should be so far behind her sister states!—*N. Y. Star.*

Convention Acts.—The Legislature directed the Governor to have printed for transmission to each County in the State, 400 copies of the Acts concerning the call of a Convention. This has been done, but it may be, that in some instances, the packages have miscarried. If this should prove to be the case, and information of the failure be communicated to the Governor or to the Editors of this paper, the omission shall be immediately supplied.—*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE OF WEDNESDAY.

COMMUNICATION.—*New Orleans Mail.*—The Senator from Louisiana, Judge PORTER, seems to think the vast trade of that place demands a *daily* mail—but our *efficient* Postmaster General, and his extra-allowance contractors, appear to think a *weekly* one is more than we are entitled to, as this is now the *ninth* day since the last reached here. B.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE HON. GEORGE POINDEXTER.

In the Senate, on the 21st ult., the CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the Hon. George Poindexter, in the following terms:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21st, 1835.

Sir: I address you, as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject involving a criminal charge, highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter from a person in this city to his correspondent in New York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alleging "that the Administration was possessed of depositions taken from three individuals who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the Hon. George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of Gen. Jackson."

No, one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured.—The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes, that of having been an accessary before the fact to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge so monstrous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter, in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have of late been so freely cast on me, and as such, would scarcely merit contradiction from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to the conspiracy against my character, has enabled me to trace the authority on which the statement in the letter referred to was founded, to a member of the House of Representatives from Rhode Island, and the depositions therein spoken of have been taken at the instance of the President himself. Having ascertained these facts, I deem it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to my constituents, to society at large, and to the Senate, to ask the appointment of a special committee, clothed with powers to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges imputed to me, having relation to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, that, if found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the seat which I occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, G. POINDEXTER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21, 1835.

Hon. *George Poindexter:*

In reply to your note, which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state, in answer to the interrogatory which you have propounded, 'in whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak,' that the affidavits were by me read at the House of the President of the United States; they were handed to me, in his presence, by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affiants themselves, as I have been informed by him; and I am further authorized to say that other testimony of the kind is expected.

Your very ob't serv't,
DUTEE J. PEARCE.

The letters having been read by the Secretary,

Mr. CLAY rose and said, that the communication which had just been read could inspire no other sentiments in the bosom of every Senator present, but those of the deepest regret. He had hoped, when he saw the article, to which the letter of the honorable Senator referred, in a newspaper, that it was without the slightest foundation; and he was unwilling yet to believe in the possibility of the truth of the statement contained in the accompanying letter. That ex parte affidavits, implicating the character of a Senator of the United States should have been drawn without notifying him—without the slightest intimation that they were to be taken—and that they had been procured at the instance of the Chief Magistrate, and put on file, to be used by him, when and how he might think proper, was not to be believed but upon the highest and most authentic evidence. He would say it was not possible for him yet to credit the statement, imposing as was the form in which it was presented. It was impossible for him to credit that any human being could conceive of such a plan for injuring a fellow-citizen—without notice—without the smallest opportunity to him, to procure affidavits from persons unknown, and put them away, to be used on some subsequent occasion, when it might be impossible to contradict their statements, or to adduce any exculpatory evidence.

He was most reluctant to believe it, and would not believe it, but upon higher evidence than that which was exhibited, respectable as it was. It was sufficient, however, to form the basis of an inquiry. And the communication which had been read called upon the Senate to perform a most painful and unpleasant duty: And this, when there was a remnant of but seven or eight days before the termination of the session, and the close of the official existence, at least for the present, of the Senator who stood implicated. The time, therefore, within which the investigation was to be made, it was much to be regretted, was extremely circumscribed. Short as it unfortunately was, there could not be two opinions as to the course which the Senate was bound to take. Its duty to its own character and dignity, and to all concerned, demanded the investigation.

If it were possible to believe, and it should turn out on the investigation to be established, that the Senator had had the slightest participation in the atrocious attempt to assassinate a fellow citizen, and he the President of the United States, the Senate would be called upon to perform the painful duty, indicated by the Senator himself, of purging the body of such an unworthy member.

On the contrary, if the result of the inquiry should be, as he most believe it would be, to establish that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge; or if, as he must also hope, there is no ground for the allegation that the President has possession of ex parte affidavits, implicating the Senator, he would stand acquitted and be in a condition to discharge the high duties, appertaining to his station.

It was due, therefore, to the country, to the purity of the Senate, and to the cause of truth and justice, that the inquiry should be instituted

Taking that view of the matter, on the spur of the occasion, (for the communication had come upon him at rather an unexpected moment; and he could have wished that some other Senator had taken charge of it,) he would move that a Committee be appointed, according to the request contained in the communication.

The Committee was then ordered by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

Mr. Clay proposed that it consist of five; and entreated the Senate to forbear extending towards him the accustomed urbanity generally shown to the mover of a proposition, by leaving his name off the Committee.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Committee, when it was found that the following Senators were elected: Messrs. Smith, Mangum, King, of Georgia, Wright, and Tyler.

FOREIGN.

New York, February 19.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Recall of the French Minister from Washington—Passports tendered to the American Minister at Paris.

Such most unhappily, is the intelligence we have this day to communicate to our readers. In the midst of prosperity unequalled, in the full tide of honorable and successful enterprize, straining every faculty in the race of physical, intellectual and moral improvement—while the ocean is whitened with our canvass—while the forests of the far wilderness are disappearing before our pioneers of civilization—while new undertakings are every where springing up for Canals and Railroads, to connect and benefit regions between which nature seemed to have placed insurmountable barriers—and when in addition, and as a grace and ornament to all these enterprises for advancing our wealth and material power and enjoyments, we are alive to, and liberally mindful of, the claims which the cause of education, of morals; and of religion has upon us, as a nation of Christian freemen—at such a period and in the midst of such a career, the blight and curse, the desolation and demoralization of war seem about to fall on us.

By the *Orpheus* from Liverpool we have our London papers of Friday 16th ult. inclusive—and these furnish from the Paris *Moniteur* of Wednesday 14th, (the official paper,) a notification that M. Serrurier had been recalled from Washington, and that Mr. Livingston had been apprized that passports were ready for him—an intimation to depart, which, it is said in several of the Paris papers, he meant immediately to comply with.

The paragraph in the Moniteur which follows this annunciation of the cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, that "in consequence of the engagements" of France, the project of law for satisfying the indemnity to America would be immediately presented to the Chamber. must be looked on—unless there is really a disposition and intention on the part of the Ministry to make a sincere and vigorous effort to carry the indemnity through—as an insulting mockery.

We confess our surprize at the course taken by France. We feel indeed, and felt from the beginning, that the language of the Message, in its reference to reprisals, was most illjudged; and that the rashness of the presumptuous and infatuated soldier at the head of our government, had placed the nation in a most embarrassing and critical predicament; but still, while our cause was so clearly just, and complaint against the dilatoriness (to say the least) of France was so reasonable, we were not prepared to think that the Executive Government of that country, which had from the beginning professed to agree in the views taken by ourselves, of the nature and justice of our claims, and of the obligation of the treaty by which they were liquidated—would have resorted to a measure so offensive, so hostile, as that indicated by the recall of its Minister. It may be that the King, considering the imputation of bad faith in the President's Message as a personal insult, withdraws this Minister, as his personal representative, and still means in good faith, to endeavor to carry the treaty into effect, and thus avert a rupture between the two countries. It may be too, that apprehensive from the tone of the Paris press, that the language of the President's Message was—in spirit at least—supposed to be instigated by suggestions from his own Cabinet, he has taken this decisive step, in order to clear his skirts (which he cannot do) of responsibility for any such collusion, and, by going in advance of popular feeling excited by the menaces of the President, to screen himself from the consequences of popular indignation, if it should be proved that he or his Ministers had consented to, if they had not counselled, strong language on this side of the water.

Whatever be the motives, the step is taken; and a most offensive one it certainly is.

What, then, is the course for this country to pursue? The question is a most serious one.—With a full sense of the ignorance, presumption and recklessness which have exposed us to the present embarrassment, we may not—although in the case of the West India negotiations with England we have the example of the President and Mr Van Buren to the contrary,—we, the Whigs of the U States, may not, will not, in a question with a foreign nation, take a distinction between the President, or his party, and the nation. We were not parties in, nor consenting to, the councils which have thus needlessly precipitated this matter; but "Going in," we must bear ourselves as Americans, having a common cause, and resolved, at all hazards, if the flag of war must be thrown out, to rally under it, even to the death

But we yet trust that *war* may be avoided—much, if not all, now depends on Congress.

What then should Congress do? NOTHING at present. If the recall of the Minister be not followed up by any other hostile demonstration—though we confess our apprehension *now* is, that an embargo may be laid in the French ports—if however, nothing of this sort occur, we would wish this Congress might adjourn, without adopting any definitive measure—and that the President should forthwith issue a proclamation requiring the next Congress to meet on or about the 1st August. By that time the purposes of France would be fully developed, the feelings of our own people would be ascertained—and a Congress assembling under such circumstances, and acting with full knowledge and calm deliberation, would carry with them the assent of the whole nation.—*N. Y. American.*

From the London Morning Post of Jan. 16.

An extraordinary express has brought us the whole of the Paris Journals of Wednesday. The Moniteur publishes in its official part the following important article:

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, informing him at the same time that the passports which he may be in need of, in consequence of that communication, are at his disposal.

"In execution of the engagements entered into by France, the Project of Law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies. A clause will be added to it, intended to protect (garantir) eventually such French interests as might be endangered."

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Jan. 17.

The recall of the French Minister at Washington is important, and will throw the course of proceedings on your Legislature, which we trust and believe will be temperate.

It is probable that the Chamber of Deputies will make some specific offer of compensation, which perhaps it would be well to accept. British shipping would certainly derive much benefit from war between France and the United States, but trade will thereby be thrown out of its customary channels, and become hazardous and uncertain.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Jan. 15.

There is a regular demand for Cotton, and prices have undergone little change of late, good fair Bowed selling to-day at 9 3-4d.—Business in Manchester is steady, and there is a tolerably steady sale for yarns for export, at prices which afford some remuneration at the present value of Cotton.

The aspect of affairs between your country and France is not pleasant. From present appearances, there is no reason to suppose the payment stipulated for in the treaty will be made, and the matter therefore will rest with Congress what measures, if any, are now to be adopted.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

Something more pacific.—Below we give two letters from our correspondent, one of the 16th and another on the morning of the 18th, as the Orpheus was leaving the dock. In his last letter his advices from Paris are of a more pacific character, and in fact, after the first ebullition of feeling is over, we think the French people will look at the question in a calm light, and pass the indemnity bill. Mr. Clay's able Report in the Senate, unanimously adopted, will, we think, settle the matter when it arrives.

From our Liverpool Correspondent.

"JANUARY 18, 1835.—The Orpheus is just getting under way. Since writing my last despatch to you, I have a letter from Paris, from a confidential source. The recall of the minister of France at Washington was a measure decided on by the king and cabinet as a retaliatory step for the menaces of war contained in the President's message, and in order to afford an opportunity to Congress to disclaim any intention of issuing letters of marque and reprisal against France, while the treaty remained incomplete, in consequence of the Chambers not having acted upon it. The passports to Mr. Livingston, and his departure from France, is the necessary consequence of the recall of M. Serrurier; but a *Charge d'Affaires* remains in Paris. It is confidently believed that the Chambers will pass the indemnity law,—certainly for fifteen millions, probably the whole amount, on the ground that the honor of France requires the fulfilment of the treaty before any steps are taken of a hostile character towards the United States. A very warm and passionate debate will, no doubt, ensue.

"General Bernard is incessant in his efforts to terminate the affair tranquilly, and appease the feelings of the French people, much exasperated, as they are, by the impolitic threats of the American President. He every where represents, on the Bourse and in the Tuilleries, that Congress will not, by any act, sanction the language of the President, and that while the American people are desirous of obtaining the amount of indemnity, they have no idea of war.

"I hope that your Congress will be discreet in this matter. It is not the habit of brother Jonathan to rush into a costly contest, without calculating what is to be made or lost by it. A little address and management—a little playing off and negotiation—would have succeeded much better with a People so hot as the French, than threats of war. At all events, you will perceive that certain English journals of the tory stamp, are chuckling at the idea of a war, and endeavor to widen the breach, and increase the irritation, by pretending to have sympathies for the injustice done to America

My opinion is, that the money will be paid, *especially if the action in either branch of Congress shall discountenance the warmth contained in the speech of the American President.*"

From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The appearance of the *Moniteur's* article has, I can assure you, created much more disgust than alarm. Its object is evidently to sooth the national pride of *la jeune France*, which General Jackson has wounded, and thereby to facilitate the adoption of a measure which they have long been seeking an opportunity of obtaining without incurring the consequences which resulted last year from its rejection. What will be the result of the Bill in this new House it would be difficult to predict, though most assuredly General Jackson's language is much more offensive than any of those incidents that have so often excited manifestations of bitter hostility to the Northern Powers on the part of our Legislature. But whatever be the issue, be assured that Louis Philippe has no idea of any thing more than a bullying sortie, and that it will not be his fault if any gunpowder should ignite in consequence of this feud. To gratify his war-like fellow citizens with an attack on the defenceless capital of Portugal—with an insulting irruption into the territory of the helpless Pope—or the seige of a citadel, when assured beforehand that such a *fait d'armes* may be achieved without any risk of its being relieved by a division—i all very well; but the time is not come when the Citizen King will deem himself secure enough at home to engage in a struggle with such a State as America, especially in a naval struggle, which experience enough has taught the tri-colored flag not to be its fort.—No, no, we shall have no war.

We have heretofore been led to suppose that the elections in England for members of Parliament, had gone decidedly every where in favor of the Reformers. The following extracts from late English papers tell a very different story:

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Bristol has, very unexpectedly, returned two Conservatives; and in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk almost all the boroughs have returned Tories. Whitby and Wigan have made a like favorable return; and it is anticipated that all the shipping and commercial boroughs will declare for conservative principles. We understand that these fortunate results, some of which, particularly the Bristol return, were totally unexpected, have excited a very general confidence in the Ministry and their friends, and that they begin again to anticipate such a majority as will enable them at least to make the experiment of conciliating public favor by a series of reform measures. It is already stated, that the new Parliament is to be opened by a royal speech, which will contain a very ample and rather unusual programme of the reform measures to be introduced; and that the address, of course, will be so worded as to render any division upon it impossible.

FROM THE TIMES.

The elections are proceeding with varied success as regards the two antagonist parties; but, on the whole, comparing the returns, the ministers are gaining a sensible addition to the Conservative party. Whether sufficient to level the great previous inequality between their own numbers and those of the combined Whigs and Radicals, it will require some weeks to ascertain.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, FEB. 21.

The town was thrown into commotion last evening by the arrival from Brest of a French brig of war in a short passage. She brings despatches for M. Serurier, but is not, as we hear, destined to take him home. The brig *Le Dassas* sailed from Brest on the 20th, but brings no papers—having received, by telegraph, orders to prepare for sailing *six hours only* before the messenger with despatches reached her, when she put to sea forthwith.

The Sully, however, from Havre, is arrived, bringing us Havre papers to the 17th ult. and Paris of the 16th. We consider the accounts by this vessel are on the whole pacific, that is—if, as we hope, the decision in the Chamber be delayed, till after the Senate's proceedings on the message should reach France.

We have translated M. Humann's speech in submitting the law of indemnity to the Chamber, and the remarks of several of the journals. We have many letters from Paris and Havre, some of which we make room for, and must leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

One thing is *certain*, Mr. Livingston had not left Paris, and had intimated to the French Government that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of doing so, unless positively ordered away by it. In this we think Mr. L. has made a just and patriotic sacrifice of personal feeling to the interest of the country, and the duties of his station.

The decision to recall M. Serurier was a sudden one, and wholly unexpected alike to Mr. Livingston and the Americans generally in Paris. There is no ground for the surmise of the Tribune that M. Serrurier is recalled from dissatisfaction with his conduct—that recall was put, as we are informed, expressly upon the ground that "the King could no longer suffer his Minister in the United States to remain exposed to hear such language as that contained in the message of the President of the United States."

We have every reason to believe that M. Serrurier, so far from diminishing the effect of our claims upon France, by representing that they might be liquidated for half the sum stipulated in the treaty, has urgently recommended the ratification of that treaty.

It may be worth while to add, as we have undoubted authority for doing, that the statement in a Paris paper of the 14th, that Mr. Livingston had an interview on that day with the King, is without foundation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, 15th January, 1835.

Mr. LIVINGSTON has decided, since yesterday, before asking for his passports to request an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, upon the communication made to him—that is, whether it was the intention of the Government here to leave his taking his passports to his own decision, in which case he will remain until he receives instructions from his own Government, or whether this intention was to request him to take his passports, in which case he should ask for them. Our opinion is now, under these circumstances, that he will remain at his station for the present.

The law for granting the twenty-five millions for the American indemnity has been proposed to the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the Minister of Finance, with the reserve that this money should be deposited in the *Caisse de Consignation* until it should be ascertained that no reprisals had been made by the authority of the American Government upon French property. This was immediately sent to a Committee to report thereon.

Extract of a letter from an American in Paris of 15th Jan.

"From all I have been able to hear to-day, it would appear that the Chamber of Deputies is more favorably inclined to vote the indemnity than it was. The public opinion is decidedly against it. Unhappily, it will be made a party question in the House, to defeat the present Ministry. Dupin and his party will make a desperate struggle to obtain admission to power by opposing the proposition, without any regard to its merits; in this the Cote gauche will aid and assist, and it may be that the Government will be left in a minority. My opinion is, however, that this will not happen."

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—*sitting of Jan. 15.*

M. Dupin took the Chair at one o'clock. The galleries were extremely full, and a more than usual number of Deputies were present. The Ministers and the President of the Council (Marshal Mortier) were in their usual places. At half past 1 o'clock,

The Minister of the Finances ascended the tribune—(great sensation)—and proceeded to read the following development relative to the Government communication which had been announced:

"*Gentlemen:* Faithful to the accomplishment of its duty, and trusting that you would participate in its convictions, the Government was disposed again to submit to your consideration the measures necessary for the execution of the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and was prepared to defend them in the name of justice and of the political and commercial interests of France. The Message of the President of the United States at the opening of the American Congress suspended the execution of this project. The Government had then so examine if it still remained under the empire of the same duty; if the dignity of France did not demand a different line of conduct; and finally, if any means existed of placing the invariable rules of justice in harmony with the legitimate sentiment of national honor.

The King's Government need not justify itself before you from the reproaches made to it by the President. Such a proceeding would be alike without object as without dignity; moreover, in the discussion which will take place here, all explanations that may be asked will be given—all the documents will be laid on your table. General Jackson has misapprehended the extent of the powers conferred on us by the Constitution. But if he has mistaken the laws of our country, we will not fall into the same error in respect of American institutions. The letter and the spirit of those institutions authorize us to consider the document to which I have referred as the expression merely of an opinion wholly personal, so long as it shall not have received the sanction of either of the other two powers of the American Union. The Message is an act of Government yet incomplete, which cannot induce one of those decisions by which France usually replies to a menace or an insult.

We might have awaited, gentlemen, for the course of Congress, in order to regulate our own. But a temporizing system had neither the advantage of restoring security to our commercial relations, nor of placing them eventually under the protection of reprisals. Moreover, by such a course the two Governments would have waited the one for the other; and at the distance at which they are, the legislative sessions of both might close, leaving so important a question still unsettled and irritated by new delays.

In this state of things, the Government was bound to reject the system of temporizing. The question of national dignity was first entitled to its attention. You are aware, gentlemen, how that has been disposed of. But as the treaty of July is not on that account less just or less politic, as the proceeding of the President of the United States could not enfeeble the basis of equity and reason on which that transaction reposes, the Government has persevered in its resolution to present it anew for your consideration. The engagement being entered into, the honor of France requires that it should be fulfilled.

In this important deliberation, the Chamber, we do not doubt, in carefully watching over the national dignity, will still bear in mind all the sentiments of good will and friendliness which for more than sixty years have united the French and American nations: it will give due weight to those high considerations of commercial power and mercantile strength (force merchande) which have caused an alliance with the United States to be looked upon as one of the unalterable rules of national policy.

In holding this language, we desire only to render homage to truths of all times—to oppose these to transitory impressions—and especially to declare that France does not impute either to the people or to the Government of the United States the sentiments and propositions which the President has expressed. We wish only to see in his Message to Congress an act (without due reflection) of a single power; and national honor does not the less require us to perservere in the policy which was always that of the King's Government, the policy of loyalty to engagements.

You will scrupulously weigh, gentlemen, the motives which solicit the adoption of the treaty.

What we specially ask is, that you, in examining it, as we in proposing it have done, should free yourselves from all predispositions foreign to the question itself—which is the right and justice of the claim, and the commercial advantages guaranteed to France by the treaty.

Penetrated with this conviction, the government lays before you anew, through me, the project of a law which I shall have the honor of reading. It was thought proper to insert a conditional clause therein, of which you will doubtless appreciate the fitness. This clause interdicts payments under the sum fixed by the treaty, until the intention of the American Government shall be ascertained. It is our right and duty to render that Government responsible for any of its acts which may wrong the dignity or the interst of France.

The following is the text of the bill:

Art. 1. The Minister of the Finances is authorize to carry to the Budget of each of the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, the sum necessary to pay off in six terms the capital of 25,000,000fr., in execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d of February, 1832

Art. 2. The sum of 1,500,000fr. which the Government of the United States has engaged to pay to France, in six annual terms, in discharge of the claims of French citizens, shall be carried to the credit side of a special article of the Budget, in proportion as the recoveries are made. Credits to a similar amount shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances, for the discharge of the claims that may have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

Art 3 The payments to be made on the sum of 25,000,000fr. shall not be carried into effect till it shall have been ascertained that the Government of the United States has adopted no measures injurious to French interests.

The reading of the preamble and of the bill occasioned considerable sensation in the Chamber; and after the Minister had quitted the Tribune several Deputies formed groups, and entered into close and animated conversation.

The bill was then ordered to be printed, distributed, and submitted for examination to the Standing Committee; the discussion on it being reserved for a future sitting.

M. Pelet, de la Lozere, demanded that Government should order the printing and distribution of all the reports of the successive Committees, which, since the year 1831, had been charged to examine the American claim itself, or the bill relative to it.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied, that all the documents relative to the American claim would be laid upon the table of the Chamber, and that such of them as required publication should be printed and distributed.

The President said that it would be more regular if all the documents in question were not only submitted to the Committee, but also laid upon the President's table.

The Minister of Public Instruction said that there was no objection to that course.

Private Correspondence of the Havre Journal of January 17.

There is great uncertainty as to the fate of the law yesterday proposed by M. Humanns. It is evident that the result of the vote will depend entirely *upon the intelligence which the intermediate arrivals from America may bring.*

There is reason moreover to think, that, in any event, the Chamber will not renounce the right that belongs to it, of examining the mode of liquidating the credit asked for, and of reducing, if it sees fit, the amount thereof, if, as every thing seems to warrant the belief, it has, from motives of speculation or complaisance, been unreasonably swelled.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—JAN. 16.

COTTON.—Although there has been a fair inquiry by the trade, the arrivals have been so large that many have been induced to postpone their purchases, in the expectation of making them shortly upon terms more favorable—holders have already conceded to them, sales having been made in the better qualities of American at ⅛d, and in the low qualities at ¼d below the prices of Friday last; Bahia and common Pernambuco are ¼d per lb lower; Surat and Egyptian difficult of sale at the current rates, and the market generally has closed rather heavy at the annexed quotations. Speculators have taken 500 American. 6000 Surat are announced for public sale on Friday next. Sales of the week, 13640 bales.

The consternation produced in this city, by the accounts from France, is best evinced by the fact that marine stocks *fell from 10 to 12 per cent.* to-day.—*New York American.*

Though Lord W. Bentick is looked upon as a man of simple habits and manners, his baggage, when moving on a progress as Governor General of India, is described as being carried by 103 elephants, 1300 camels, and 800 wagons drawn by bullocks, and these escorted by two regiments, one of cavalry the other of infantry!—*Globe.*

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

From the Western Carolinian.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors for the County of Rowan, having discharged the duties belonging to them in their public capacity, feel unwilling to separate for their respective homes without expressing their gratification at the act of the late General Assembly providing for the call of a Convention.

This subject is one which has for many years disturbed the State; it has agitated society in all its relations, private and public. It has been a source not only of great excitement, but it has been one of immense cost to the people of North Carolina, by consuming much time, and of course much money, in annual discussions in the Legislature.

We, therefore, congratulate our fellow citizens that we have now an opportunity of putting an end to the controversy—of settling it *peaceably*, as all controversies between members of the same community ought to be settled, and in such a manner as may tend to the future prosperity of the whole State.

Those whose only aim is *power*, whether they live in the East, or in the West, may not be satisfied with all the provisions of the Act, for the plain reason that they who now have *all* the power will lose a *part* of it if the Constitution should be amended, while those who have *none*, but wish to get *all*, will only get a reasonable portion.

In considering the propriety of calling a Convention, under the provisions of the Act, we fear some will be opposed to it, because perhaps they are not satisfied with *all* its features.

But we beg such to reflect how impossible it would be to form a Constitution, or organize men into civil communities if each one's individual wishes had to be gratified.

We think that the proper question is whether we might be *bettered* by the acts of the Convention. And, in considering this, let us all bear in mind that the Convention will be limited by us—the people;—that, if they propose any change that *we* do not like, *we* have the power to reject it, and keep things as they are.

For our own part we entertain the belief that a great deal of private and public benefit would follow from the amendments proposed in the Act. If there were nothing else to recommend it, we would be satisfied with those provisions which contemplate the equalizing of representation, the reduction of the number of members in Assembly, and the great reduction of the expense that would follow from these, and from biennial, instead of annual Sessions.

We cannot give as much consideration, in this address, to the subject, as it deserves: but we most ardently hope that our fellow citizens will weigh well the important matter; that they will not risk the consequences of neglecting this opportunity of at least beginning a reform; but they will unite with zeal in making a common effort to advance the peace and interest of the State.

In furtherance of this object we hope every free man will attend the polls and vote for Convention.

Signed by the Jurors, and resolved that it be published in the Salisbury papers.

GASSAWAY GAITHER, Foreman.

M. L. Steele, Wm. Heathman, Isaac Ribelin, John McNeely, Wm. March, Henry Lentz, David Smith, John Smith, William Gray, Henry Hill, Abram Allen, John B. Todd, James Glascock.

Rowan County.—A meeting on the subject of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, was held in Salisbury, the 17th inst.; John Giles, Esq. Chairman.—C. Harbin, and J. Carrigan, Secretaries. Major Beard, Mr. Craige, and Mr. Pearson, addressed the meeting, urging the propriety of the people of that County voting for a Convention on the 1st and 2d days of April.—Committees were appointed in every Company District in the County, to urge the people to the polls in favor of Convention. John Beard, Jr., Robt. H. Alexander, Burton Craige, H. C. Jones, James E. Kerr, Archibald Henderson, Dr. L. Mitchell, and John Giles, were appointed a central committee, to further the object of the meeting.

In our last we announced "The Appeal," a new public journal established in this city, by Mr. Rind. We have now to announce another. We received, on Saturday, the first number of "The Sun," founded upon the establishment of the North American, lately published in this city, which yields its place to the Sun. Its prospectus indicates support of the present Administration, and of Judge White as the successor to the Presidency. It is to be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by Learned & Pinkney, at $5 per annum.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Power of Conscience.—A circumstance was related to us yesterday, which seems to be worthy of narration to our readers. One of our dry-goods merchants (Mr. ORME) had a small bundle left on his counter, the other day, by a female whose apparel betrayed poverty, but whose face was muffled up, and who disappeared as soon as she had deposited the bundle. On opening it, which was not done instantly from its being tied up so as apparently to retard the discovery of its contents, it was found to contain a lady's valuable fur tippet, which had been missed from the store some weeks before. Accompanying the bundle was a piece of paper, on which was written these lines:

"I am a poor widow with five small children. I came to your store before Christmas—my children wanted bread—I took the cape. It was the first thing I ever took. I could not rest—I brought it back that evening—a lady was in the store—I had not courage to give it up. I came three times after, but had no courage. May God forgive me, and may you!"

We hope we need not add, she is freely forgiven by him to whom her penitent note is addressed, and that he and many others would, were she known, gladly contribute to relieve her extreme distress.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mississippi.—A special session of the Legislature of Mississippi was convened on the 19th ultimo, by the Governor of the State, for the purpose of electing a Senator to Congress in the place of Mr. Poindexter, whose term of service will expire on the 5th of March next. The House of Representatives passed a resolution to go into the election on the 25th, but the Senate refused to concur, and postponed the resolution indefinitely.—The election, therefore, stands over until the next regular session of the Legislature in January next. The motives of the Senate in thus deciding, have been misrepresented by the Government paper here, and we therefore give, from an authentic source, the following statement of facts connected with the transaction:

The act of the State, prescribing the time of electing a Senator to Congress, made it the duty of the Legislature, which convened in November last, to elect a Senator in the place of Mr. Poindexter; but the Van Buren members favored the postponement of the election, because they were in the minority. Sixteen new counties were formed at the last session of the Legislature out of the district of country ceded to the United States by the Choctaw Indians, and each of them is allowed one Representative. The convention which assembled in the town of Jackson, in October last, and nominated Mr. Van Buren for President, Mr. Benton for Vice President, and Mr. Walker for Senator was got up by the partisans of Van Buren, consisting, as is said, of a few office-holders and office-seekers, and in which the great mass of the people took no part.

That Convention recommended also a special session of the Legislature, and that the new counties should be represented in the House of Representatives of the same Legislature that created them, without giving those counties any representation in the Senatorial branch. The Governor, in compliance with the suggestion of this partizan Convention, issued writs of election for members of the House in the new counties, in order doubtless to make up the deficiency of Van Buren members which existed at the previous session, and prevented the election of their favorite candidate! The Constitution of the State requires that the number of Senators in the Legislature "shall never be less than one-fourth of the whole number of representatives." The Senate, at the special session of last month, consisted of only 12 members, while the House of Representatives, increased by the representation of the new counties, consisted of 53, thereby making the number of Senators less than one fourth of the whole number of Representatives, in violation of the letter of the Constitution. The Senate, therefore, not only declined to go into an election of Senator, but refused to transact any legislative business, justly considering that the new counties had no right to a representation in one House, if not at the same time represented according to the Constitution in the other.

The failure of the Senate to effect the purposes of the caucus—preferring obedience to their oaths to support the Constitution, to their allegiance to party—has greatly incensed the Kitchen gentry here, and their organ, the Globe, pours forth a flood of scurrility on the occasion, which can produce no other effect on the objects of it than disgust.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17th, 1835.

Mr Calhoun's Bill to limit the tenure of certain officers, and requiring the President, when he removes an officer, to report his reasons to the Senate, and making the concurrence of the Senate necessary in all cases of removal, has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by a large majority. Amongst the advocates of that Bill, and of Mr. Calhoun's Report, was Judge White, who gave them both his warmest support. His speech upon that occasion, as upon the late subject of the Cherokee Memorial, has given great satisfaction particularly to the State Rights Party. In his remarks upon the Bill, he gave a very humorous account of the conduct and character of parties—said he was formerly on a Committee, of which Mr. Benton was Chairman, which had reported this very measure—but he, and his then coadjutors, differed now—however he stood upon principle, and was determined to act consistently—the change of parties upon this and other matters reminded him of a story in the West—of a man who had been directed by his employer to count the hogs, and see that all were right. Well, said the employer, have you counted all? Yes, said the counter, all but *a little spotted pig;* but he kept running round and round the rest in such a manner, *it was impossible to count him.* This remark was supposed to have been intended for Mr. Van Buren and his non-committal policy; and the consequence was, that it excited a general and irrepressible laugh.

A letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier from his correspondent at Washington says—"Every one to-day is talking of Mr. White's spotted pig, that ran about so much that the black man could not count him, and every one looks on Van Buren, as if not the person aimed at, certainly the person hit, and some of his own friends seem to be apprehensive that the name will stick to him."

A new Cotton Manufactory.—The last *Lynchburg Virginian* states, that the establishment of a Cotton Manufactory in that vicinity will induce planters in that region to turn their attention to its cultivation; that though they may not rival the cotton planters of the South and Southwest, either in the quality or the abundance of their products, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will prove a safe and profitable crop.—Specimens of Cotton, grown in Amherst, Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Buckingham and Pittsylvania, have been exhibited to us by the Agent of the Lynchburg Manufacturing Company (which are now at that office, for the inspection of those who wish to examine them,) said to be equal to any Upland Cotton produced in the United States.

John McKim, Jun. Esq. has been elected President of the Branch of the U. S. Bank at Baltimore, in the place of William Patterson, Esq. deceased.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1835.

The Weather.—We have another severe spell of weather; sleet, snow, and intense cold. One of the consequences is, that we are without Northern mails, which is particularly to be regretted at this moment, when there is so strong an anxiety for further news from France, and for the proceedings of Congress. We have had no Washington paper since Friday last, and none from New York since Wednesday.

Congress.—This day closes the existence of the 23d Congress. The session has been, so far as we have heard, comparatively a calm and peaceful one; but it is possible that its last days may not have been so tranquil. The monstrous conspiracy against the character of Mr. Poindexter, will, if exposed, as we hope it will be, produce a tempest in the Senate, and out of it. The aspect of the French affair; the Benton resolution; the subject of Executive patronage; the Post Office; the expected report upon the Land Office; all exciting topics, may materially disturb the harmony of the closing days of the session. In our next, should the mails ever commence running again, we may hope to give our readers some light upon these subjects.

The indications of an increasing taste for Literature in this town, are too strong to be the subject of doubt. Besides a larger number of excellent Schools than were ever before known here, all of which are very full, the increasing attention bestowed on the Lectures delivered by members of the Lyceum: as well as those delivered by the Principal of the Donaldson Academy, are not only highly gratifying to those who projected and have commenced them, but afford undoubted evidence, that it is a mistaken notion, too hastily adopted here, that commerce and literature cannot flourish together in the same community.

The large room in which the Lyceum Lectures have been delivered, was crowded on Tuesday evening last, when Dr. Dickson, according to appointment, delivered a chaste and beautiful address, which was received with unequivocal approbation. The fourth Lecture will be given on Tuesday evening next, by the Rev. J. B. Buxton.

It has not been in our power as yet to attend more than one of the Chemical Lectures, by the Rev. Mr. Colton. On that occasion, there were more auditors than could obtain seats. Being master of the subject, and lecturing in an easy, familiar style, he brings the science within the comprehension of all; and illustrating it, as he does, by a complete apparatus, a visit to his laboratory, on such occasions, cannot be made without pleasure and improvement. The subject will be continued on this evening.

The Market.—On the receipt of the news from France on Tuesday last, Cotton fell in this place about one cent. The more recent accounts, being of a more pacific character, would probably have affected the article favorably, but the weather has been so bad, that there is scarcely any thing doing.—There is no class of people, probably, who would suffer more by a French war than the Southern planters. Their Cotton would scarcely bring half price.

The following statement from the Augusta Price Current of February 26, will be interesting to our readers:

CROP OF 1833-4:	
Louisiana,	454,719
Alabama,	149,978
South Carolina,	227,343
Georgia,	258,655—1,090,695
RECEIVED OF THE CROP OF 1834-5.	
New Orleans, to Feb. 14,	326,822
Mobile, Feb. 14,	134,485
Charleston, Feb. 20,	125,145
Savannah, Feb. 19,	130,322—716,774
TO BE RECEIVED, *to make the crop of* 1834 5 *equal to that of* 1833 4	
New Orleans,	127,897
Mobile,	15,493
Charleston,	102,198
Savannah,	128,333—373,921

From this statement, the presumption is, that the present crop will not exceed that of 1833-4. For, although the receipts at New Orleans and Mobile will be more, they will undoubtedly be less at Savannah and Charleston.

The Convention.—We understand that the citizens of Moore county have followed the example of Rowan, by appointing Committees in every Captain's District in the county, to disseminate information among the people in regard to the purposes of the proposed State Convention, and to urge voters to the polls on the 1st and 2d days of April. Will not the same course be adopted in this county? The present session of the County Court affords a good opportunity of holding a meeting for the purpose; and without it, we have some reason to fear that a full expression of opinion in favor of Convention cannot be had in this county.

The Foreign News.—We have given much space to the important foreign news received during the past week. On the whole, we are gratified to state our impression that there will be no war. The bill in the French chambers had been referred to a committee. Before it could be acted on in committee, and then in the Chambers, it is almost certain that Mr. Clay's Report, and the intelligence of its unanimous adoption by the Senate, would reach France, and we cannot doubt that the immediate effect would be the adoption of the bill, and the happy settlement of the difficulty.

The Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, will deliver the annual oration before the Whig and Cleosophic Societies of Princeton College, at the next commencement, and NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq., will address the Alumni,

Balt. Pat. 18th inst.

Mr. Poindexter.—We refer the reader to the first page, for the appeal of this gentleman to the Senate, and the proceedings of that body thereon.

The mismanagement of the Post Office is certainly a stale subject of complaint; but there is one branch of it which has commanded less attention in Congress than it has deserved. We mean the impunity with which contractors leave a part of the mail upon the road at any time when their own convenience or interest may be promoted by it.—They are so well assured, by experience, that no penalty will be exacted from them, that whenever they can take an extra number of passengers by leaving part of the mail, they do not hesitate to do so. This has become so common a practice, that subscribers in the Southern States can make no calculation upon the reception of news by their papers. To mention a provoking instance, on Tuesday last, no newspapers were received from New York. After we had issued our paper on that day, we found that *letters* had been received in town from New York, containing important news from France, which ought to have reached us in the papers at the same time, and the substance of which we should immediately have transferred to our columns. It is evident that the paper bags were intentionally left on the road. For the letters came in due time. This is only one case. For the last ten days, we have *seldom* received a Northern paper in its proper time.

Our object in noticing this is to explain to our readers the disadvantages under which we labor in obtaining the latest news. It is no part of our expectation to produce a reform of the practice; for it is well known that an Agent of the Department, in one of his excursions to North Carolina, actually found a parcel of mail bags snugly stowed away in a house on the road; but the contractor was not dismissed, as he ought to have been; nor, we are confident, was he even fined. We doubt, indeed, whether a fine has ever been exacted from a mail contractor, for any cause, during the present administration.

Mr. Benton, in a recent debate in the Senate, exhibits his characteristic regard for truth and fair-dealing, by attributing to the effect of the President's Message upon France, the presentation of the indemnity bill to the Chambers. "As soon as the Message was received," says he, "the bill was instantly transmitted to the Chambers, which he considered as proof that the Message would lead to the adjustment of the matter." Now this is so far from being the truth, that it is known that the reception of the Message delayed for several days the presentation of the bill. The 12th of January had been fixed on for that purpose, but the excitement produced by the insulting tone of the Message, (which arrived at Havre on the 6th,) made it expedient to delay it until the 15th, when it was formally presented. No statement is too gross for this Senator.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, the bill to provide for branches of the Mint at New Orleans, at Dahlohnega, in Georgia, and at Charlotte, in this State, was taken up, and after several amendments, and motions to postpone indefinitely, and to recommit, it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Silsbee presented three memorials from Massachusetts, suggesting, as the most effectual step to be taken against France, a non-intercourse act. On these, an incidental discussion of about ten minutes duration arose, in which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. King, of Alabama, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Webster, Mr. Benton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Leigh, took part. Mr. Calhoun deemed a war with France, in our present condition, the greatest of evils which could befal the country, while Mr. King, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Buchanan, expressed the opinion that the loss of national honor was an evil of greater magnitude, and that we ought to be ready to defend that, at all hazards. Mr. Poindexter attributed the position in which our affairs now stood with France, to the message of the President; and stated that there was no risk threatening our national honor until that message provoked it. Mr. Benton answered, that the fact shewed, that, although the Chambers had been sitting forty-five days before the arrival of the Message of the President, the King had not sent in the appropriation bill; but, as soon as the massage was received, the bill was instantly transmitted to the Chambers, which he considered as proof that the message would lead to the adjustment of the matter. Mr. Leigh expressed regret that the letter of Mr. Livingston, on the subject of the tone of the message, had ever been published, and said that he had fears for the result. The ground taken by Mr. Webster, in two or three sentences, was that the affair had ceased to become a mere question of debt, and that he viewed the crisis as a serious one, but deprecated any discussion at this time.

Mr. Calhoun's bill to reduce the Executive patronage, by repealing the act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, was finally passed in the Senate, by the following vote!

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Georgia, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright.—16.

[The above bill makes good behavior the tenure on which certain offices are held, deprives the President of the power of removing the incumbents, and reduces his patronage by taking from him the power to nominate to these offices every four years. Its fate in the House of Representatives is doubtful; for with the Jackson party, it is one thing to *talk about* reducing Executive patronage, and quite another thing to *do it*, when their own party is in power.]

The House of Representatives has recently had before it a bill to organize *an Indian Territory*, somewhat upon the plan of the other Territories, with a Delegate in Congress, &c. &c.

The complexion of the news from France is more and more favorable to the preservation of peaceful relations between that country and this; which, as we believe it to be now sincerely the desire of the discreet men of all parties in this country, will, we are persuaded, be universally acceptable to our readers.

The latest date of papers which had reached France from America at the last accounts was the 25th of December. The Report of the Foreign Relations Committee of our Senate was made on the 6th January, and it was definitively acted upon on the 14th of the same month. We scarcely entertain a doubt that, on the arrival in Paris of authentic accounts of those proceedings, the Bill of Indemnity will be promptly acted upon, and the Treaty carried into full effect.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Mr. Van Buren and the Assassin.—The two first of the subjoined paragraphs are from the Albany *Daily Advertiser*, the last from the *Telegraph*—They deserve attention. Strange, that while manufacturing proofs against Poindexter, the President refuses to take them ready made against the "little spotted pig," that cannot be counted.

Lawrence, the maniac, says he called on Mr. Van Buren, and *told him he intended to murder General Jackson!*

Did Mr. Van Buren communicate this fact to the General? If Lawrence is not insane, as the Jackson papers would have us believe, let them explain why Mr. Van Buren did not inform the General of his threat?

Can the Globe tell us any thing about it? or is it a matter of such little importance that no inquiry has been made as to the truth or the falsehood of what Lawrence said. Did Mr. Van Buren consider Lawrence as a lunatic not deserving of notice?

The Editors of the *National Intelligencer* are authorized to say, that Mr. Poindexter never in his life, to his knowledge, set eyes on Richard Lawrence, nor knew of his existence, until he was made acquainted with it by the news of his assault upon the President.

A Sign.—Mr. Preston in his recent speech in the United States Senate, on the bill concerning Executive Patronage, spoke thus of Judge WHITE:—"But I rejoice to see one honorable and illustrious gentleman, who sits before me, form a great and magnanimous exception; I am glad to see him persist now in the principles and opinions which he recorded then." (1826.)

Charleston Courier.

Worthy of Imitation.—The Kentucky Gazette commenced its 50th year a short time since, at which time, it mentioned the names of ten subscribers who had taken the paper for *forty-nine years*, and had never been indebted to it one cent.

The subscriptions to the stock of the *Merchants' Bank* are rapidly increasing. Nearly *eight hundred* shares had been subscribed for on Thursday.—*Newbern Spectator.*

RUSSIA.—We find in the London papers, that Mr. WILKINS, Ambassador from the United States, and Prince SUZZO, the Greek Ambassador, were presented, December 28, to the Cesarowitch Prince ALEXANDER.

Chief Justice Marshall has been absent from Court for a day or two, in consequence of a fall he had one day this week, when the ground was covered with sleet. He was not, however, seriously or materially hurt.

Alexandria Gazette.

POSTSCRIPT.

A few of the mail bags came to hand last night, bringing only a single Washington paper of the 26th, a New York paper of the 24th, and a few other unimportant papers.

There was a violent debate in the House of Representatives on the Post Office, in which Mr. Beardsley, (Jackson) alluded to the Post Master General as having been "liberal to a fault, and he might almost say, beyond a fault." He afterwards explained away much of the force of the expression. Mr. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland, (anti) believed, that "the Department was corrupt from head to foot, through and through; and for the Post Master General, he believed him to be as culpable as any officer under his control." For this he was called to order by Mr. Garland.

Several members defended the private character of the P. M. whilst they admitted his inefficiency and mismanagement.

Nothing further of an interesting nature.

Gov. Davis has been elected to the Senate from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams having been dropped.

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, bringing Liverpool dates of Jan'y 20. The Paris dates are of the 17th. It was considered uncertain whether the Ministry would carry the Indemnity Bill through the Chambers.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool, Jan. 20, was more firm, and spinners were expected soon to resume operations, which had been suspended by the elections.

The general result of the elections in England is not yet ascertained.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Wadesborough, on the 22d inst., Mrs. JANE JARMAN, aged 105 years.

In Rowan County, a few days ago, Mr. ROBERT M. CLAYLAND, formerly a Merchant of this town, and originally from Philadelphia.

For Sale.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado Sugar,
50 hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 3, 1835. 26 2w.

A REGULAR MEETING of the "*Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society,*" will be held on Friday Evening next, at the Town Hall, at 7 o'clock. By order of the President.

JOHN CARNEY, *Sec'y.*

☞The Members are respectfully reminded that two instalments are due. J. C.

February 26, 1835.

BOOK AUCTION.

THIS EVENING, at early candle-light, a variety of new and valuable

BOOKS,

And some beautiful articles of

STATIONARY.

T. SANDFORD & CO. *Auct'rs.*

March 3, 1835.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND DANBURY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

In Rockingham County, lying on Dan River, four miles from Madison, and 9 miles from Leaksville. The Tract contains upwards of 3,000 acres, 600 or 700 of which is cleared, and well adapted to the production of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Tobacco;—250 or 300 acres are in low grounds of the best quality, with 15 or 20 acres well set in red Clover. The balance of the Tract is in well timbered Woods. The improvements are well suited to the cultivation of such a farm, and are of the most substantial kind. They consist of a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL HILL, IN SIGHT OF THE RIVER, WITH A FINE AND NEWLY PALED GARDEN AND YARD, CAREFULLY SELECTED PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARDS, AND THE BEST WATER IN THE STATE.—ALL THE OUT-HOUSES NECESSARY FOR A LARGE FAMILY; A LARGE AND NEW GRANARY AND STABLE; GOOD TOCACCO BARNS AND COMFORTABLE NEGRO HOUSES. ALSO A DISTILLERY, AND A SAW AND GRIST MILL, WITH TWO PAIR OF STONES, ON A SEAT VERY FAVORABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AT LITTLE EXPENSE.

The main road from Danville, by Rockingham Court House to Ward's Gap, joining the Southern road to the Virginia Springs at this place, makes it an eligible stand for a Tavern and Country Store. A Post Office is also established at this place.

Such persons as are disposed to vest capital in a truly Valuable Estate, can do so on very advantageous terms, as the Subscriber is anxious to sell. The Land is well watered, and can be conveniently divided to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the balance in one, two, and three years For further information, apply to the Subscriber, at Mount Pleasant, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

February 1, 1835. 26 4w.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 2d inst. two negro men, who call themselves EDMUND and WILLIAM, and say they belong to Samuel Potter, of Brunswick county, N. C. Edmund is a short thick set fellow, of a yellow complexion, about 22 years of age; William is about 30 years old, black complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1835. 26tf

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Tuesday Morning by a Committee.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cognac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	60	70
Apple	do	50	60
Bacon -	lb	8½	9
Beeswax -	do	20	
Bagging -	yard	25	30
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	14½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	15	
Cotton, new	100lbs	14	14 50
Corn, (new,)	bushel	70	75
Copperas -	100lbs	4	
Flax -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 25	
Flour, superfine	barrel	5 50	
Fine	do	5	5 25
Fish, Herrings	do	5 50	5 75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5 50	
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	33	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4	4 75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	11	12
Leather, Skirting	do	32	35
Sole	do	20	25
Bridle	side	2 50	3 00
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	7
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	30	32
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bushel	40	45
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	90	1 00
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7 00
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 25
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	71
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	4
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	10
Common	do	8	9
Loaf and Lump	lb	14½	17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	60	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	60	
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	
Glauber	do	5	6
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	20
German	do	14	15
Saltpetre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1 50
Hyson	do	75	1
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	4 50	5
Manufactured	do	5	12
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	36	40
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	3
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 75
Teneriffe	do	1 50	2
Malaga	do	50	60
Wool,	lb	16	

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

From the Ladies Companion.

POOR OLD BACHELOR—BY MRS. E. R. S.

Mr. Editor—The following letter I received lately, and sent it, hoping you, or some of your fair readers may devise something to alleviate the writer's misfortunes. At least it might make a very pretty and moving ballad done into verse, and headed, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old Bachelor!"

"You asked me yesterday, my dear madam, why I never married—I made you no reply, except by a piteous look, and a deep sigh. You looked grave, begged my pardon, and no doubt imagined you had touched a string which awoke all the slumbering sorrows of my heart—and that thereby hung a tragic tale of woman's faithlessness, or of hopeless love. After due reflection, I have concluded to open my heart to you, and, after the approved method of all heroes relate the history of my life to you. Tears will no doubt spring forth, if not of compassion at least of mirth. I am at once, that most desolate of mankind, an *old bachelor*, and the most pitiable of mortals, a *bashful man*. Bashfulness has ever sat upon me like an incubus, and destroyed all the happiness of my life. You have no doubt read the celebrated adventures of a bashful man, but I assure you, my dear madam, his sufferings were trifling compared to mine. I am cursed with one of those tender susceptable hearts, which can never look upon a sweet face without loving it, and from the time I left college have always been desperately in love with some one or other of my fair acquaintances, and have each time pictured to myself the delights of domestic felicity, and have dreaded the very name of old bachelor.

I was a well looking young man, of good connexions and moderate fortune, and flattered myself I should not be always unsuccessful, yet bashfulness, cursed bashfulness, has ever stepped between and marred my hopes.

You have no idea of the unpleasant situations and awkward attitudes it has led me into. It really seemed to me at times as if some tricksey spirit had taken possession of me, and constrained me to act directly contrary to my preconceived ideas of gentlemanly and elegant conduct. In bowing out of a room, I invariably stumbled over a footstool, run my back on the sharp edge of a sideboard, and by my involuntary groan, brought all the family around me, or if I escaped these, I was sure to knock over the servant who was to let me out.

I never shall forget the ridiculous figure I made at Mrs. ——. Ten years have passed over, and yet I am as sensibly alive to the mortification, as if it were yesterday. I sat by the side of Ellen, with whom I was at that time deeply smitten, in the midst of a formal assemblage of her elegant relatives, when this same spirit of bashfulness took possession of me. I fidgeted in my seat, tumbled up my hair, until I looked for all the world like Mad Tom; and to complete the scene, I contrived to get both hands in my pockets, and both feet entangled in the rounds of my chair, so that when I leaned forward it tipped, and down came I and the chair together in the midst of the circle, I on my knees and head, and the chair on the top of me. I was extricated with difficulty by the laughing party.—So ended this love affair, as I could never persuade myself to face Ellen and her sisters again. Soon after, a friend of mine, hearing I was going to Philadelphia, insisted on giving me a letter of introduction to some charming young ladies there, one of whom he said, would make just the wife of which I was in search. With a desperate effort, I made up my mind to face the strangers. I chose the soft hour of twilight, as I knew I should feel more confidence in the dusk, but on finding myself ushered into a room, full of ladies, the evil spirit took possession of me completely. I stammered, and blundered so much that it was some time before they understood my errand. At length I succeeded in presenting the letter to the lady, who was pointed out to me as Miss B——. She begged me to be seated—I placed myself on the edge of the chair, lost the centre of gravity, sprawled and kicked about in the most elegant style, to the no small amusement of the ladies, and ended (not on the floor fortunately) but in grasping for support the hand of Miss B——, which held the letter. In a few minutes I found myself after a furious run, at home, in my room, and the letter in my hand, and to this day the ladies do not know from whom it came, nor who was the floundering bearer. My next adventure happened while staying at my aunt's who lives in the country. She had sent for me purposely to make myself agreeable to the rich and beautiful Miss H. who, with some other ladies, were staying with her. I admired Miss H. very much, and it was the dearest wish of my aunt to see us united. The sleighing was very fine at that time, and one day my evil genius put it into the ladies heads to propose a sleigh-ride, to call at a neighboring house. As my aunt's sleigh had been broken, the coachman had fastened a sort of box on the runners, covered with buffalo skins, which was to contain myself and the three ladies. This latter arrangement I objected to, and insisted upon driving, as I never could summon courage to face three ladies at once. So, in spite of my aunt's almost angry remonstrances, I left the driver at home, took the reins, and like a booby, drove on, actually afraid to look behind me. When we arrived at the house, I perceived all had come out on the pizza to meet us, and thinking at once to make a bold and dashing appearance, smacked my whip, drove rapidly up—stopped—looked behind—and to my dismay discovered that box, ladies and all had disappeared, and I had been driving the empty runners for, I do not know how long. I turned from the house and the wondering group at the door, and went in search of my lost fair ones. It seems, that in ascending a steep hill, the confounded box had loosened, and slid off so rapidly, that when the ladies discovered their situation, I was too far ahead, and the noise of the bells drowned their voices. The snow was too deep for them to walk through, and there the disconsolates sat sometime, chilled through with cold, their only amusement abusing me. To complete their mortification, a party of young gentlemen of their acquaintance soon after came up, and, not recognizing them at first, set up a shout of laughter at their ridiculous situation. These gentlemen took them home, where I found them. Miss H—— never could bear to hear my name mentioned afterwards.

But oh, worse and worse! I never shall forget the party at Mrs. G——'s. It was what I always did detest, a small sociable party, composed of a stiff circle around the room. In the midst of this circle I found myself in that situation, dreaded by all gentlemen, but particularly hateful to me, standing up before a lady endeavoring to extract conversation out of nothing. How I got there I cannot tell, but as soon as I discovered where I was, and saw many fair faces turned towards me, in a listening attitude, all self-possession vanished, I grew redder and redder, and more confused—lost the thread of my discourse, and while vainly endeavoring to recover my scattered ideas, I espied, as I thought luckily, Miss G——'s glove lying at her feet. I snatched it up hastily, but found to my horror I had caught up the lady's foot. She was only saved from a complete sommerset by the quickness of a lady next her. When I again summoned up courage to call on Miss G——, I was told by the grinning blackee, "Misse say she not at home." Thus one by one I lost all these fair creatures, and by degrees my relish for society. One evening, however, I was persuaded to accept an invitation to a party given by the beautiful Miss D——, she resided in an old rambling country house near my aunt L——, at whose house I was then on a visit. The rooms in which the company were to be received, had been added to the rest of the house sometime before, and to enter them, it was necessary to descend three steps, a most detestable arrangement by the bye, and I wish her old Dutch ancestor who contrived it, had drowned himself and his bright imaginings in the Zuyder Zee. I had reasoned strongly with myself before I went—"What is there in the face of a woman that I should fear to look upon it? I am a man of fortune and figure, and ought to succeed in society. I *will* exert myself to throw off this *mauvaise honte;* I will be a man!" With these sentiments, I drove boldly up to the House, strode loftily through the hall, forgot the three steps, and came thundering down in the midst of the astonished guests. I turned my back and fled—From that time I have shunned the face of woman. Yes, woman! to whom I have always looked as the source of every blessing here below, I must fly from—she is that bright and particular star which I may not hope to obtain. Dear Madam, do you not pity me—is it not a cruel fate, that one feeling should render the world a desert to me, and force me to be what I always dreaded and hated, a dreary old bachelor. Tell me what I shall do.—Take pity on my distressing case, and teach me some method to exorcise this evil spirit which has usurped such dominion over,

Your doleful friend,

ANTHONY SOLUS.

Miss Kemble.—It has been announced in some of our papers that Miss Kemble's, *alias* Mrs. Butler's *long looked-for book*, is to be immediately forthcoming. This we have good reason to believe is an error, as but a small portion of it is yet in the hands of the publisher. Whilst on this subject we will say that the letters which appeared in Boston, purporting to give an account of her visit to that city, were not any part of them written by Mrs. Butler. From what we have heard of the contents of Mrs. B.'s book, we incline to the opinion that it will prove generally popular, although many individuals will be justly offended at it. It may be looked for during the coming month, and we believe it will contain her letters and journal just as they were originally written, without alteration or erasure.

N. Y. American.

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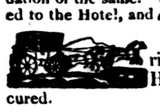
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14. 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor*

December 13, 1834 15-tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834 11tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 6th inst. a negro man named JOE, together with his wife KISSEY, and infant male Child. They say they belong to Patrick Cromwell, and ran away from him, when near Fayetteville, whilst on their way to Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be deli with as the laws directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb 9, 1835 23-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against him will please to bring them forward for payment.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Cumberland County, Feb 7, 1835 23-6t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Gold smith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c &c
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayettville. Oct. 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

STOVES,

Ground Black Lead, Sheet IRON, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Stoves and Stove Pipe; first quality pulverised Black Lead by the quantity or retail; English and American Sheet Iron assorted, from No. 11 to 2; Round Iron from 3-16 to 3 4 inch. Also, a very general assortment of Copper, Tin and sheet iron WARE, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 26, 1835. 21-eow3t.

A neat light BAROUCHE,

WITH leather top, calculated for one or two horses; also, a light BUGGY & HARNESS for one horse, for sale low, to close them, by

JAMES MARTINE.

January 26, 1835. 21-eow3t.

Freighting on Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a new Boat on the River running from this place to and from Georgetown, So. Ca., of such a draft, as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the river.

They have now building in Charleston, another Boat of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next. These Boats will enable us to freight for our up country friends with certainty and dispatch. Our Rates will be *AS LOW* as any boat on the river; and in addition, we agree to forward all Goods that come by them to our care, *Free of Charge.*

Our Warehouses and Cotton Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from *Fire* No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance in Cash, two thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

LA COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, S. C., February 2, 1835. 22eow6t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835 19-tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
350 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

EVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
90 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf*§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

PLANTER'S HOTEL

Fayetteville N. Carolina

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened his House for the reception of Transient and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House is large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 6tf

New Goods,

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Cape Fear, Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and to general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Water
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient.
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd James B Buxton, President; Charles P Mallett, Lewis D. Henry, John H. Hall, Thomas C Bud, Charles T. Haigh, John W. Wright, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be provided into two departments, for admission to which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.